

# Montana State Library

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# MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of  
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

## MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

### Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Wesley Castles, Chairman

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-128



OCTOBER 15, 1953

## Industrial Employment Declines In September

Industrial employment in Montana establishments shaded slightly downward in September, in comparison with a year ago. This breaks an eighteen month sequence in which there was, consistently, a higher total of employment than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Estimates as compiled by the commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show 162,200 on payrolls this September 15, and 163,300 the same date in 1952, a decline of six-tenths of one percent.

### Loss Centers in Construction

Three principal changes are reflected in the estimates. Contract construction followed the downward trend begun in April and was 2,200 below the employment registered a year ago. Partly compensating for this loss was a gain of around 1,000 in employment by industrial services, the main increase coming in auto garages, hand trades, amusements, recreation, and professional offices. Transportation and utilities showed a 500 increase over the year period, while variations in most other major industries were so slight as to be almost negligible.

### Completion of Dams a Factor

The story in construction employment is not surprising, and not new. Ever since April the balance in that industry has been a deficit from the previous year figure, ranging from 1,000 in April to as much as 2,600 in June. Completion of the Hungry Horse dam project was a major factor in producing the variations. Its employment of 2,500 the previous year had dwindled to 500 or so this year. Canyon Ferry, a companion project in its nature, was also nearing completion and was reflecting a decreasing scale of employment.

### Less Decline in Building

Other construction shrinkages occurred in building of business, commercial and residential structures throughout the state, in highway contract employment, and more recently in special trade contracting, such as plumbing and electrical. These accounted for 600 and 300 of the net loss from September, 1952, while a whopping 1,300 decline is reflected in figures for "other than building" construction, which includes dams, highways, bridges, pipelines, and other.

### Government Employment Less

Government employment shows a decline of 600 over the year period, largely due to the curtailment in federal payrolls but partly attributable to reduction of reclamation forces in connection with the two big government projects now about completed.

### Some Small Gains Recorded

Minor changes included 100 credit margin in manufacturing, where stone and clay processing and the publishing industry com-

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## STATE PASSES PEAK EMPLOYMENT PERIOD WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING LABOR SHORTAGE

Manpower supply in Montana proved adequate during the heavy summer and fall employment period of 1953, supplying a near-peak of total working force and maintaining a reserve of jobseekers fully 60 percent greater than the similar reserve a year ago. During the critical month of September occasional shortages developed, but in most cases were dissolved by transfer of available workers from one area to another, in some cases even reaching outside the state for required skills. As September ended there were already evidences of the swing toward a labor surplus, in keeping with the traditional seasonal nature of some employment in the state.

### Reserve 900 Greater than Year Ago

Figures on jobseekers at employment service offices showed 2,288 active applicants for work at the close of September, an increase of 200 from a month before and 900 more than were in that status a year earlier. A significant trend is indicated in that the jobseeker pool was larger in September than in August this year, whereas a year ago and two years ago the opposite was true. This may be forerunner to an earlier buildup of unemployment and its attendant claims for jobless benefits.

### Unemployment Claims Dwindle

Low point of the claims volume this year was reached in September, at just under 800. Last year the level was much lower, dipping below 500, which was the lowest point reached since wartime. Seasonal nature of much of this state's employment is reflected in the annual increase of the claim load from October on into February or March. Evidences point now to an earlier development of this volume than normal, but the extent of unemployment to be experienced will depend in part upon weather conditions and in part upon provision made by employers to avert the annual layoffs.

### Student Replacements Provided

All local labor markets in Montana felt the impact of school opening in September, with its attendant recall of students and teachers from summer industrial and farm employment to the classroom. In all cases the required replacements seem to have been made without disturbing the employment economy of the community.

### Construction and Lumber Slow

Construction and lumber business are principal contributors to the annual layoff of workers in late fall and winter. Both of these industries are already releasing crews or parts of crews in what may develop into a premature seasonal upswing in unemployment. Highway and dam employment is already below their normal at this time of year, while the lumber industry is harassed by a drop in market price and weakening of market demand for their product. Railroad ties, an important element in employment in the timber regions, are already slowed up by lack of demand.

### New Plants Create Payrolls

The heavy employment centers, at the new aluminum plant in the Flathead and Tiber Dam in north central Montana, are

still well up toward their peak payroll numbers. If this continues into the winter season it will soften the annual unemployment experience of that period. A number of smaller enterprises which are leading to permanent payrolls in various parts of the state are contributing to employment stability. Production from these plants will provide continuing employment, in many cases on a year-round basis, and therefore become permanent influences for a healthier statewide economy.

### Highest September in Placements

In the matter of employment service to employers and worker applicants, a total of 4,177 industrial, 56 teacher, and 3,777 agricultural placements were made in September, ranking that month as one of the highest on record and surpassing the figure for any preceding September. Approximately one-fourth of the industrial placements were made to construction employers, better than twenty percent to wholesale and retail trade, with service industries, manufacturing, mining and forestry ranking next in order. The principal farm demand for workers came from vegetable farms, closely followed by grain, and then by general farms. Hay, livestock, and fruit producers were less active in the labor market.

### 16 Highway Projects Finished

Completion of twelve road projects covering 93 miles of highway, three bridges and one underpass contract, on the state system during September was a principal factor in reducing the highway contractor employment by nearly 50 percent, 820 to 446. Work was continuing on 22 road jobs embracing 139 miles and on six bridges, two gravel piling contracts, a railroad pass and a shop building at contract price of nearly a million dollars.

### Substantial Backlog Remains

Contracts were in force but work not in progress on 10 road segments involving 87 miles, 10 bridges at a cost of \$883,000, and a railroad pass improvement at \$50,000. Favorable weather for oiling enabled the

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## Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Oct. 1

**ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg**—(48 jobseekers; 17 men, 31 women; 6 men and 8 women over 45) Addition to hospital and construction of new homes being speeded to get them under cover before cold weather. Average turnover at smelter, many replacements required early in September as students left for classrooms.

**BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge**—(209 jobseekers; 123 men, 86 women; 66 men and 11 women over 45) Settlement of the plumber strike eased the labor pressure in early September, active file reducing 50 percent. Withdrawal of students for classroom work occurred at about same time, requiring replacements. Construction is on full schedule through October, fully staffed. Beet sugar refinery starts early October, using 450 manpower. Another plant at Hardin to staff at same time, using fewer workers.

**BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident**—(61 jobseekers; 45 men, 16 women; 41 over 45) Cannery closed its season early September, releasing 175 workers, most of whom are now re-employed or out of the labor market. School opening called many summer workers back to studies, requiring replacements. Pipe line construction started with crew of 35. Two road jobs completed in September, two others starting.

**BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall**—(223 jobseekers; 128 men, 95 women) Settle-

ment of miner wage negotiations after three months of uncertainty produced no marked change in the labor market. Housing for incoming miners is still deficient, though demand remains unfilled. Auto mechanics, experienced salespersons and salesmen, nurses and stenographers also in demand.

**CUT BANK**—(9 jobseekers; 6 men, 3 women; 5 over 45) Construction projects are in finishing stage, no new ones starting. Labor supply limited to cable drillers and office clerks, heavy farm hiring in September cleared the files. Curtailment of jobs looked for in October and through winter.

**DILLON**—(22 jobseekers; 15 men and 7 women) The new tungsten mill at Glen is to be completed by January 1, operating crews to go on immediately. Railroad extra gangs fully staffed; state highway grading eight miles of highway to westward. Farm jobs still plentiful, though harvest and haying all completed.

**FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham**—(21 jobseekers; 14 men, 7 women; 4 over 45) No hiring for construction or on railroads; forest fire season concluded, Indian fire-fighters returning home and awaiting new job openings. Farm work mostly concluded for the season, few transients appearing.

**FORT BENTON**—(4 jobseekers; 2 men, 2 women) Building of a school addition, a section of state highway, a bridge and overpass and their approaches, is in progress with prospect of finishing by October. Extra gangs are engaged in railroad track repairs. Grain harvest was concluded in late September, about six weeks later than a year ago.

**GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim**—(52 jobseekers; 22 men, 30 women) Construction program here will extend into November. Projects include a theatre, three business buildings, a service station, installation of sidewalks, and a railroad underpass. Others yet to be launched are three schools, several residences, an elevator, and extension of the sidewalk program.

**GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux**—(24 jobseekers; 12 men, 12 women; 3 men and 3 women over 45) Construction is at its peak, fully staffed, and will continue as long as weather permits. Oil exploration is not expanding, but is calling for frequent replacements. Beet harvest begun, wheat all harvested.

**GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford**—(384 jobseekers; 235 men, 149 women; 60 men and 33 women over 45) Hiring at the smelter is still relatively dormant, though a new wage agreement was made a month ago. Railroads are active in maintenance and repair, and hiring some for operating crews. Construction of a barracks at the air base is being hurried in order that the finishing may be done through the winter. No further contracts in sight. Twenty carpenters returned to Billings when the strike was settled there.

**HAMILTON, Stevensville**—(34 jobseekers; 21 men, 13 women; 5 men and 4 women over 45) Labor demand was heavy

through September and will continue well through October, principally for the beet and potato harvest and for cutting and handling Christmas trees. Construction of a school gymnasium and rural buildings has occupied the workers in that line. Ending of the forest fire season has released about 20 from trail crews, lookout stations and maintenance work. Many workers at motels and restaurants have been laid off for the winter.

**HAVER, Chinook, Harlem**—(34 jobseekers; 16 men, 18 women) Three new schools are under construction, with full crews. They will be continued through the fall and possibly all winter. A flood control project to cost \$750,000 is on the program for next spring. Labor supply has scarcely kept up with demand through the summer, but will likely ease off as agricultural employment shrinks this month.

**HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison**—(132 jobseekers; 84 men, 48 women) Labor supply is below normal for this period. Demand held up well through September, topped off by acute need for forest fire fighters and supported by needs at the smelter, in construction and in the harvest field. Some outside recruitment was necessary. Employment at Canyon Ferry has dwindled to 100 and will go lower. Bureau of Reclamation staff there has also been reduced by transfers.

**KALISPELL, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse**—(320 jobseekers; 209 men, 111 women) Decreasing labor demand for lumber and logging, and for construction. Slogging lumber markets and cancellation of orders for railroad ties idled 200 workers during the month. Hungry Horse subsidiary construction completed. Construction crews at the aluminum plant range around 500, some 75 below the summer peak. This work will continue through October but has no certainty for the winter months. About 200 more woods workers will be released in Flathead and Lincoln counties by November 15.

**LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett**—(31 jobseekers; 12 men, 19 women) Road and bridge work, and building of

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## Industrial Employment Declines In September

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bined to neutralize diminished employment in food and kindred processing and in petroleum refining; loss of 100 in trade employment, 400 decline in wholesale trade employment and 1,100 in employment by restaurants and eating houses being nearly offset by gains in other lines of retail trade; and a steady upward movement of employment in finance, insurance, and real estate, a division which has moved steadily upward over a period of several years.

### Mining Employment Stable

Number of workers employed in mining showed no change from a year ago, though there was a decline of 100 in metal mining, offset by 100 gain in production of petroleum and natural gas.

### Slight Decrease from August

Seasonal changes in September employment, reflected by comparison with the previous month, shows a decline of only 700. This corresponds closely with the experience in recent years, five of the past seven Septembers having a slight decrease from August employment, and only two showing a gain.

## State Passes Peak Employment Period

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completion of some projects ahead of schedule, thus curtailing highway employment at an earlier date than the usual seasonal let-down.

### Fewer Men on Road Maintenance

Maintenance crews on the state highway payroll aggregated 764 men, a reduction of about 40 from a month ago and of 120 from the similar employment a year ago. Total highway employment as of October 1 was nearly 300 short of 1952 and 400 below that at the same period in 1951.

## SEVEN YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.8	143.0	149.7	155.0	159.9	161.1	162.7	163.3	159.6	156.6	157.1	154.1
1953	150.0	148.1	149.2	151.8	155.8	160.1	161.6	162.9	162.2				

## Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

homes and business structures, still in progress but no new projects in sight. Cold weather will halt present crews and bring heavy layoffs. Farm demand closed for the season except for potato pickers in October. Grain harvest finished in August.

**LIBBY, Eureka**—(18 jobseekers; 6 men, 12 women; 5 men and 4 women over 45) Labor supply at low ebb, dependent on transients. Full crews on construction and in the woods and sawmills. Tie mills mostly closing as railroad demand for their product has halted. Lumber operations apt to falter with the weakening price level. Forest using some labor in brush piling.

**LIVINGSTON, Big Timber**—(66 jobseekers; 23 men, 43 women; 8 men and 7 women over 45) Farm demand less than year ago, due to dry weather. Railroad is finishing its repair season and will release several crews. Only winter demand is for inside construction work on a hospital addition and a new school building. Maintenance and repair work in the park is to continue until cold weather. A new sawmill is almost complete and is expected to start operations in October, with a crew of around 50 and may build up to 90.

**MALTA**—(14 jobseekers; 9 men, 5 women) Labor demand in September was principally for retail and service, construction tapering off. Farm labor surplus developing with completion of harvest.

**MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Terry**—(59 jobseekers; 35 men, 24 women) Construction employment is on a minor key with no new contracts starting. Railroads are curtailing track crews while retail and wholesale trade are lightening their payrolls. Return of students to classrooms produced no appreciable demand for replacements. Transient flow is moderate.

**MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior**—(323 jobseekers; 196 men, 127 women; 83 men and 27 women over 45) Increasing labor supply due partly to registration of university students for part-time work. Manufacturing and transportation are whittling down their employment rolls. Demand in September increased in construction lines and for fire fighters in the forest.

**POLSON**—(69 jobseekers; 47 men, 22 women) Normal seasonal increase in labor supply coming mostly from logging and construction. Outlying woods and sawmill activities are down, due to lack of lumber demand. Local mill has full crew of 48, expects to run all winter. Plywood plant again in prospect, 4 now at work, plan now to expand to 75 in 1954. Two road construction jobs in progress, crews mostly moved in with equipment. Kerr unit of power addition using 75 men, may work throughout the winter.

**SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam**—(19 jobseekers; 14 men, 5 women) Bridge and highway and new school projects at full force, using few replacements during September. Tiber dam using 400 men, mostly on spillways and tunnels; developed shortage of carpenters in September, recruited from Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Montana points.

**SIDNEY**—(24 jobseekers; 14 men, 10 women; one man, two women over 45) Return of student workers to school in September called for some replacements, no acute shortages developed. Only surplus is in clerical and salespersons. Sugar plant nearly staffed for October start.

**THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs**—(74 jobseekers; 62 men, 12 women) Replacements on construction jobs constituted the principal demand during September, partly resulting from withdrawal of college and high school students from employment. Logging and lumbering is slowing up as result of lower prices and weakening demand, advancing the seasonal layoff date.

**WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey**—(14 jobseekers; 9 men, 5 women; 3 men and 1 woman over 45) Employment in oil exploration has subsided. Construction of six homes and a grain storage building is starting, seven residences being completed. General farm demand depleted the supply through September, Indians and railroad trackmen being utilized in emergency.

## ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Sept. 1953 (2)	Aug. 1953 (3)	Sept. 1952	Aug. 53 to Sept. 53	Sept. 52 to Sept. 53
<b>NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES</b>	162,200	162,900	163,300	—700	—1,100
<b>Manufacturing</b>	20,100	19,900	20,000	200	100
Durable goods	12,100	12,100	11,800	00	300
Lumber and timber products	7,000	7,100	7,000	—100	00
Primary metals	3,700	3,700	3,700	00	00
Other (4)	1,400	1,300	1,100	100	300
Nondurable goods	8,000	7,800	8,200	200	—200
Food and kindred products	4,600	4,400	4,800	200	—200
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,500	1,500	100	100
Other (5)	1,800	1,900	1,900	—100	—100
<b>Mining</b>	11,300	11,100	11,300	200	00
Metal mining	7,900	7,900	8,000	00	—100
Bituminous and soft coal mining	500	400	500	100	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,400	2,200	2,300	200	100
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	600	500	—100	00
<b>Contract construction</b>	11,700	11,900	13,900	—200	—2,200
Contractors, building construction	4,500	4,100	5,100	400	—600
Contractors, other than building	4,000	4,400	5,300	—400	—1,300
Contractors, special trade	3,200	3,400	3,500	—200	—300
<b>Transportation and utilities</b>	24,400	24,800	23,900	—400	500
Interstate railroads	14,800	15,000	14,700	—200	100
Transportation except railroads	3,900	4,000	3,800	—100	100
Utilities including communication	5,700	5,800	5,400	—100	300
<b>Trade</b>	40,400	40,700	40,500	—300	—100
Wholesale Trade	8,300	8,300	8,700	00	—400
Retail trade	32,100	32,400	31,800	—300	300
General merchandise and apparel	6,700	6,800	6,200	—100	500
Food stores	4,700	4,600	4,600	100	100
Eating and drinking establishments	7,200	7,400	8,300	—200	—1,100
Automotive and filling stations	6,300	6,300	5,700	00	600
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,200	7,300	7,000	—100	200
<b>Finance, insurance and real estate</b>	5,000	5,000	4,800	00	200
<b>Services and miscellaneous</b>	21,200	21,500	20,200	—300	1,000
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,900	4,300	3,800	—400	100
Personal services	2,500	2,500	2,400	00	100
Other (6)	14,800	14,700	14,000	100	800
<b>Government</b>	28,100	28,000	28,700	100	—600
<b>Great Falls Area (Cascade County)</b>	14,700	14,800	14,600	—100	100
<b>Selected Industries</b>					
Manufacturing	2,900	2,900	2,900	00	00
Transportation and utilities	2,700	2,800	2,800	—100	—100
Trade	5,600	5,700	5,500	—100	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,500	3,400	3,400	100	100

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 625 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 932 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

## COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1953, AND SEPTEMBER, 1952

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 10-9	
	Sept. 1953		Sept. 1952		Sept. 1953		Sept. 1952		September, 1953				September, 1952				1953	1952
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda	52	17	93	29	48	9	27	4	21	11	32	11	97	150	247	40	28	15
Billings	214	35	312	57	209	29	157	32	483	1,391	1,874	159	387	1,220	1,607	196	124	72
Bozeman	81	20	106	48	61	26	21	10	300	189	489	109	267	385	652	204	3	5
Butte	170	19	247	19	223	27	287	32	184	1	185	52	217	3	220	29	133	89
Cut Bank	34	15	28	16	9	2	13	3	28	141	169	17	84	25	109	61	13	6
Dillon	85	35	92	32	22	8	18	8	64	108	172	22	52	99	151	59	9	13
Forsyth	8	3	22	7	21	6	12	2	18	8	26	4	19	31	50	13	-	1
Fort Benton	39	18	52	17	4	1	6	1	39	192	231	18	48	54	102	29	-	1
Glasgow	131	33	106	28	52	11	46	5	152	274	426	63	125	299	424	129	10	4
Glendive	79	20	68	32	24	4	2	-	190	82	272	74	157	84	241	71	3	1
Great Falls	380	138	253	82	384	116	171	26	485	293	778	195	389	233	622	220	109	74
Hamilton	14	3	22	12	34	7	45	14	63	115	178	13	80	261	341	18	11	16
Havre	89	28	37	9	34	5	17	5	235	150	385	105	195	185	380	160	4	3
Helena	298	103	141	55	132	39	74	13	486	66	552	203	428	89	517	235	35	36
Kalispell	191	43	124	39	320	74	188	28	243	8	251	84	309	10	319	86	142	65
Lewistown	61	7	72	20	31	4	23	1	62	113	175	23	61	123	184	56	22	12
Libby	9	1	9	3	18	-	15	2	36	1	37	13	41	-	41	26	-	11
Livingston	46	10	87	33	66	7	47	16	89	82	171	35	136	95	231	105	22	16
Malta	16	5	22	7	14	4	7	-	25	43	68	10	45	23	68	17	-	10
Miles City	63	13	59	21	59	9	9	-	92	109	201	39	94	72	166	73	14	6
Missoula	228	45	58	12	323	88	92	25	540	73	613	222	406	65	471	191	112	24
Polson	39	11	26	-	69	21	51	5	18	5	23	5	9	4	13	3	49	33
Shelby	28	6	28	7	19	4	8	1	142	108	250	65	116	64	180	88	4	10
Sidney	64	10	98	15	24	3	13	2	90	95	185	25	83	73	161	31	3	-
Thomp. Falls	14	3	29	6	74	16	32	5	25	1	26	10	59	1	60	27	-	27
Wolf Point	52	11	53	11	14	3	7	-	67	118	185	20	75	88	163	49	6	3
TOTALS	2,488	652	2,244	617	2,288	523	1,388	241	4,177	3,777	7,954	1,596	3,984	3,736	7,720	2,186	856	553

## AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. (1) 1953	Aug. (2) 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. (1) 1953	Aug. (2) 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. (1) 1953	Aug. (2) 1953	Sept. 1952
All Manufacturing	\$80.04	\$81.13	\$77.59	41.1	41.5	41.0	\$1.95	\$1.95	\$1.89
Durable goods	83.47	84.01	82.17	41.6	41.0	41.5	2.01	2.01	1.98
Primary metals	89.55	87.00	84.32	44.5	44.4	45.7	2.01	1.96	1.85
Nondurable goods	74.24	76.26	69.96	40.3	40.9	40.2	1.84	1.87	1.74
Food and kindred products	62.31	65.99	59.70	41.1	42.3	41.0	1.52	1.56	1.46
All Mining	92.89	91.51	87.87	42.1	41.5	42.4	2.21	2.20	2.07
Metal mining	92.64	92.64	86.73	42.8	42.8	43.0	2.16	2.16	2.02
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	74.64	75.20	72.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation (except railrds.)	91.09	92.35	86.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities and communication	66.29	66.32	65.50	39.3	39.3	39.7	1.69	1.69	1.65

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION  
COMMISSION OF MONTANA  
MITCHELL BUILDING  
P. O. Box 1728  
HELENA, MONTANA  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Montana State School of Mines  
Vocational Counselor  
Butte, Montana

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL  
United States Postage  
Accounted for Under  
Act of Congress  
Par. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.



# Montana State Library

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